

Vol. XXXIV, No. 10,442.

THE LOUISIANA CONFLICT.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE INSURGENT FORCE, LARGELY COMPOSED OF QUIET, RESPECTABLE CITIZENS—FORCE AND BLOODSHED NOT IN THE PROGRAMME—A MILITARY GOVERNMENT—PREFERRED TO A REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT—ALLEGED FIRING FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WINDOWS DURING MONDAY'S FIGHT—THE FAITH OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN GOV. KELLOGG DIMINISHING—A NEW ELECTION OPPOSED BY THE KELLOGG PARTY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—When the people of New-Orleans were fully determined to overthrow the Kellogg State Government, they did it, and then went quietly back to their offices, counting-rooms, and workshops. In this respect the event of the 14th of September is almost without a parallel. It was because the revolutionary movement was planned and conducted by a class not usually engaged in such demonstrations. This is a matter that has escaped attention, but which is really the most striking feature of the *coup d'état*. I had supposed it a riotous outbreak of White Leaguers, as such, did not originate or participate in the proceedings, and that most of those engaged in it were men of capital and professional men; men of the kind ordinarily backward in taking part even in peaceful politics. They tell me, without hesitation, that the movement had not only their sympathy but the countenance of their presence and assistance, though some were armed with nothing more formidable than a pen-knife. They say that they had tried every legitimate means of overthrowing the usurpation, and despairing of relief from the usurper's courts, or Congress, they knew not what else to do, but drive Kellogg and his party out of office by a general uprising of the wronged people. Force and bloodshed, they say, were not parts of their programme. What there was of either, was incidental and is to be regretted. They think Kellogg's abdication was caused, not so much by force or bloodshed, as by his own guilty conscience, roused by the spectacle of the whole people rising in indignation against him, although he must have known that not one in twenty, even of those on the streets, were armed. When the purpose of the people was accomplished they dispersed and New-Orleans has not, for years, been so peaceful as during the last three days.

What may be the result of the attempt to reestablish the Kellogg Government it is impossible to say; but the spirit in which the advent of the military requirements of the President have so far been received is pitifully submissive. Every movement of the President or Gen. Emory toward the restoration of Kellogg and his associates has been met half way with an apology, in the hopeless attempt to construe it favorably to their cause. They would prefer McEnery or Penn as Governor, but failing this, without stopping to consider whether such a thing can be constitutionally done, would hurrah for an order from Washington for a new election under military auspices, or rather than live under the Kellogg party again, would joyfully accept a military Government for years to come. The question of color does not seem to enter into the present contest. It is a fact not generally known that Gov. Penn is a Liberal Republican, and has always been opposed to the organization of white leagues or black leagues. Not a negro was among the killed in the riot. In the comparative anarchy in New-Orleans, since the surrender of Kellogg, not a single negro has been harmed. The indignation is against those who have used the negro to foment themselves into power, and keep the property-holding class from any representation in the State Government.

I have been at considerable pains to ascertain the sentiment of the Republicans, but they have not recovered from the panic which followed the street battle of Monday. While the firing was going on hundreds took refuge in the Custom-house, and some have not left it since. Though the streets are quiet and the militia of Penn has disbanded and disarmed, there is a vague fear on the part of a few that something terrible will yet occur. Visiting the Custom-house to-day I found it filled with Federal soldiers, and ammunition and camp supplies were being stored away in the basement. The barricades thrown up on Monday still blocked many of the passages and stairways, and bullet-holes in the window-panes and furniture show that, though the battle was brief, the shots were not few. On their side of the street great blotches on the brick walls are pointed out by Conservatives, who affirm that they were made by balls fired from the Custom-house windows, and by such shots, they say, unoffending spectators met their death. On the other hand, the Republicans allege that only one shot came from the Custom-house, and that more damage was done by the firing of cowardly Conservatives from windows and house-tops than by the fighting of either party in the streets.

The Republican leaders have lost faith in Kellogg as a Governor, and the negro as a soldier. Hereafter, they will not put their faith in any police force of the negroes may form even a part, though a good general like Longstreet or a brave man like Badger may be in command. As to Kellogg, they all agree that he lacks backbone, and deserves to lose his seat, but they urge his reinstatement on principle, and violently oppose any proposition for a new election, although they claim ability to carry the State by not less than 1,500 majority under any and all circumstances. Rather than a new election, they say, let Kellogg be kicked out, and give them Antoine, the present colored Lieutenant-Governor, in his place.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RESPONDENCY AMONG THE CITIZENS CAUSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—KELLOGG UNCERTAIN WHETHER HE DESIRES TO BE REINSTATEMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Adjutant-General Townsend's communication to Gen. Emory, in which he announced the President's disapproval of the appointment of a Military Governor of New-Orleans and his purpose to reinstate Kellogg at all hazards, was received this afternoon, and caused a general depression among the citizens. It is by no means certain that Kellogg wishes to be reinstated. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that, after the late scare, he will be ready to accept almost any compromise rather than take the Executive chair again. But for this communication from the President it is probable that a compromise would have been agreed upon, which would have been more likely to secure peace and good government in Louisiana than the administration of either Kellogg or McEnery. Every effort is now being made by prominent Republicans to make Kellogg stay by his colors, or, if he does so, the hardest work before Gen. Emory will be the reinstatement of parish officers in the interior, a large number of whom voluntarily resigned on hearing of the New-Orleans movement, while others retired when requested. Many have admitted that they were not legally elected, and are very well satisfied, under the circumstances, to retire with the spoils of two years in office. There is hardly a parish in the State which does not acknowledge the McEnery Government. It is in the interior, too, that race and partisan prejudices are most patent, and if there is anything like a general resistance to Kellogg's reinstatement, the troops will have to be scattered too much to be very effective in the prevention of bloodshed.

THE CITY VERY QUIET—KELLOGG STILL IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The city is very quiet

to-night. It is generally known that Gen. Emory has turned over the State House to Gov. Kellogg. The affair was conducted very quietly, and the afternoon papers evidently were not aware of it. Threats having been made against the lives of Kellogg, Longstreet, and other prominent men of the party, they will remain at the Custom-house for the present. Gov. Kellogg has concluded to postpone resuming the charge of affairs until he can learn something of the whereabouts of the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, as, in case of his assassination, there would not be a proper officer to succeed him. Telegrams have been sent to the absentees, but they fail to respond. It is expected that Gen. Brooke will turn over all the State business to Kellogg's Adjutant-General tomorrow. The conferences between the Penn and Kellogg party yesterday and to-day have been productive of no tangible results. Some are bold enough to denounce this business as an effort on Penn's part to retire gracefully and in good order, but it is more than probable that he is endeavoring to preserve an unbroken line in the records of the McEnery party, who claim to have the government *de jure*, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and that they have preserved themselves in that shape ever since the election in 1872. Kellogg is evidently restrained by his timidity and doubtful of his ability to control the State affairs after being seated by the military.

GEN. EMORY INFORMS GOV. KELLOGG OF HIS READINESS TO SUPPORT HIM—KELLOGG DEFERS THE REASSUMPTION OF POWER TILL TO-DAY—AN EXECUTIVE ORDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The following explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1874.

To the Hon. Wm. F. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the President, I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents, lately in arms against the State Government, and to afford you the necessary military support to reestablish the State Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY.

Colonel and Brevet Major-General Commanding.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1874.

Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Gulf.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that you are prepared to afford the necessary military support to reestablish the State Government. I will promulgate an Executive order in the official journal tomorrow morning, instructing all officers of the State who have been prevented from performing their duties to resume their functions at once. Owing to the disorganization of the police force in New-Orleans, resulting from the recent conflict of arms, the commandant of the Metropolitan Police will not be able to get his officers on their beats until tomorrow. Therefore, I must request you to assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city during the coming night. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. KELLOGG, Governor.

The following order was subsequently sent to the official journal:

Executive Order.—All State officers who have been prevented during the recent troubles from performing their duties will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once assemble and organize the police force of New-Orleans, and assume the maintenance of peace and order of the city.

WM. F. KELLOGG, GOVERNOR.

LIEUT.-GOV. PENN'S OPINION.

A STATEMENT REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS—KELLOGG ONLY ABLE TO SUSTAIN HIS GOVERNMENT BY FEDERAL POWER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Lieut.-Gov. Penn makes the following statement relative to the State Government: The two Governments have been organized since 1872. There was a meeting of the McEnery Legislature last season. In every respect, therefore, the status of both the *de facto* and *de jure* governments was maintained. The troops engaged on the 14th instant, instead of being insurgents, as styled in the President's Proclamation, were the militia of the McEnery Government, duly commissioned, etc. They overthrew and drove from the soil of the State the officers of the *de facto* Government, establishing the McEnery *de facto* as well as *de jure* Government. Under the strict letter of the law, Kellogg could not call upon the United States to interfere, he and his government being out of the State and unable at the time of his application to maintain himself on Louisiana soil, but a refuge in the Custom-house. The proclamation of the President has been obeyed, while the United States forces are in possession of the archives and property of the State. The McEnery government is still organized, and is simply deprived of its *de facto* functions by the power and authority of the United States. The McEnery Government cannot assert, and its power will be obeyed, throughout the State. The Kellogg Government can be reinstated by the United States forces, but can only maintain itself through that power. Penn then asks: "Is this the republican form of government guaranteed to every State under the Constitution?"

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION AND PURPOSE. GEN. EMORY'S ACTION IN APPOINTING A MILITARY GOVERNOR DISAPPROVED—HE IS ORDERED TO REINSTATE KELLOGG—NO FURTHER TROUBLE APPREHENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There was an excellent feeling at the Cabinet meeting to-day, over the general situation of affairs in New-Orleans. The only question which caused anxiety, was the mistake Gen. Emory had made in appointing a military commander of the city, thus, virtually, establishing a military government. It was soon decided that this could not be allowed to stand as a precedent, and Gen. Emory was informed of the trouble and remedy. He was requested to modify his orders so as to make Col. Brooke commander of the military forces in New-Orleans. The Attorney-General, when asked as to the meaning of the last clause, said it did not allude to any steps now in contemplation to effect a change in the Kellogg Government, but to what might be accomplished by legislation in Congress. The first intention of the Government is to see that the insurgents are everywhere put out of the places they have seized. This done, it is believed vigorous measures will be used to correct the abuses which have been made matter of complaint. There is no longer any apprehension of trouble in the city of New-Orleans, and little fear of general opposition in the parishes, though in a few interior towns it is believed that a show of military will have to be made.

The following is the telegram to Gen. Emory sent by the President through Adjutant-General Townsend:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1874.

Gen. W. H. EMORY, New-Orleans: I am directed by the President to say that your acts to date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially, are approved, except so far as they name Col. Brooke to command the city of New-Orleans. It would have been better to have named him commander of the United States forces in that city. The State Government existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrectionary movement, must be recognized as the lawful State Government until some other State Government can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents you will inform Gov. Kellogg of the fact, and give him the necessary support to reestablish the authority of the State Government. If at the end of the five days given in the proclamation of the 15th inst. there still exists armed resistance to the authorities of the State, you will summon a surrender of the insurgents. If the surrender is not quietly submitted to, it must be enforced at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the

State Government of Louisiana, to aid in the suppression of which this Government has been called upon in the forms required by the Constitution, and laws of Congress thereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with parties engaged in such insurrection.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The President, in conversation to-day, said he believed all serious trouble in Louisiana was now over, and expressed the hope that business would be fully resumed in New-Orleans and elsewhere in the State. He was gratified on learning that there had been no conflict whatever between the Federal and State troops, and that the General Government had not been forced to extreme measures. It is ascertained from an official source that the orders for the movement of troops and vessels had not, up to 1 p. m. to-day, been countermanded, with the exception of one company in Michigan. Although no danger is apprehended the orders will remain in force at least until Monday next, as a precautionary measure.

OPINIONS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES—A TELEGRAM FROM GEN. EMORY—GOV. KELLOGG'S DELAY IN REQUESTING AID.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is not probable that any further instructions will be sent to Gen. Emory at present. The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by Attorney-General Williams, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster-General Jewell. Adjutant-General Townsend was sent for, and was present throughout the session. The message to Gen. Emory having been prepared, was handed to Adjutant-General Townsend for transmission by telegraph.

Army officers say that the army is not large enough for the protection of the frontiers, and at the same time to act as a *posse comitatus* to judicial officers of the South in enforcing process in extraordinary cases, such as that of Louisiana.

Gentlemen in prominent legal positions say that the surrender of the insurgents does not prevent their prosecution for treason against Louisiana, by the authorities of that State.

The following telegram was received to-night from Gen. Emory, addressed to Adjutant-General Townsend, dated New-Orleans, to-day:

I placed Col. Brooke in command of the city as well as in command of the troops. Otherwise there would have been anarchy. Gov. Kellogg did not and has not yet called on me for support to reestablish the State Government. His Chief of Police was shot down and the next in command also, and the whole force utterly dispersed and hidden away out of sight. For one of them to have attempted to stand on his feet would have been certain destruction, and even now the State authorities represented by Gov. Kellogg have asked to defer taking charge for the present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS—DEBATE IN THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY—DEFENSE OF THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWING THE ORENQUE FROM CIVITA VECCHIA—AN IMPERIAL CANDIDATE IN AJACCIO.

VERSAILES, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly last evening, M. Tirard of the Left interpellated the Government concerning the continuance of its rigorous treatment of the press. He declared its rigorous treatment and unequal in its application. Republican journals alone were suspended. He protested against a recent warning addressed to the *Journal des Debats*.

M. Chabaud Latour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government was determined to oppose the communists against the majority of the Assembly and the Government.

Viscount d'Aboville of the Right interposed a protest against the suspension of *L'Univers*, which act, he intimated, came from foreign dictation.

The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, pointed out that the Spanish Ambassador was still unaccredited when the objectionable article against Serrano was published by *L'Univers*. He emphatically denied that there was dictation from any quarter.

In answer to another question from M. d'Aboville, the Duke stated that nothing had been done in regard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war *Orenoque* from Civita Vecchia. He objected strongly to the exposure of diplomatic business required by interpellations of this character.

M. Pietri, formerly Secretary to the Empress Eugenie, has arrived at Ajaccio. It is his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the Council-General in opposition to Prince Napoleon.

THE EMBARRASMENTS OF CUBA.

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT INTO THE FIELD AGAINST THE INSURGENTS—TAX IMPOSED ON TITLES OF NOBILITY.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Captain-General Concha has resolved to send the Third Guardia Civil, at present doing police duty at Havana and Matanzas, into the Yucatan Abajo District for active service in the field, and to replace them by mobilized volunteers.

The *Diario* says the remainder of the volunteers will not be sent to the Eastern Department, but will only be required to do garrison duty in the Central Department, at Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, and the principal intrenched encampments.

The *Gaceta Oficial* publishes the decree reestablishing titles of nobility. The decree of 1873 suppressing the same is annulled, but no provision is made for the creation of new titles. The Government leaves this to the Cortes. Meantime possessors of old titles thus revived, who reside in Cuba and who fail to pay taxes on the same, according to the Royal Decree of 1864, will be compelled to pay the amount due with 50 per cent added, and in case of non-payment will forfeit the use of said titles.

THE CARLIST WAR.

OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS BEFORE PAMPLONA.

BAYONNE, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

The Carlists before Pamplona have intercepted the water supply of the city and captured herds of cattle destined for the garrison.

THE DIRECT ATLANTIC CABLE.

A BREAK SUPPOSED TO BE CAUSED BY A RECENT STORM.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

Nothing has been heard from the steamship *Faraday*, engaged in laying the Direct United States Cable, since the 9th of Sept., when she had paid out 674 miles, and was in water over two miles deep. It is supposed here that the cable broke in the gale of the 9th and 10th, and that the *Faraday* is trying to recover it.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

The latest advices from China and Japan show that the Formosa trouble has not yet been settled.

REPORTED SCHEME FOR IBERIAN UNION.

LISBON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

Some excitement has been caused by rumors that a new scheme for an Iberian Union has been formed, and that it has its origin in the brain of Prince Bismarck. The press has taken alarm, and urges the Government to employ all precautions against foreign designs and influence.

DESTITUTION IN ANGORA.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Governor of Angora reports that 24,000 people are utterly destitute, and will require maintenance throughout the Winter.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Old Catholic Conference at Bonn closed its session yesterday.

The Coast Guards at Southend, County of Essex, England, have seized a vessel which had on board 1,000 rifles and 500 boxes of cartridges for the Carlists. They were then discussed at length. Representatives

THE STATE CANVASS.

SCHEMES OF CUSTOM-HOUSE FACTIONS.

THE RENOMINATION OF GOV. DIX CONCEDED—THE STRUGGLE OVER THE SECOND PLACE—GEN. ROBINSON TO BE THRUST ASIDE AND KITHEN GEN. BATCHELLER OR A. B. CORNELL TO BE NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Republican Primaries were held last evening, and the result shows that the Custom-house Ring have maintained their control of the party machinery in this city. The names of delegates to be voted for and elected were determined on yesterday forenoon in the private office of the Custom-house. The returns of the elections in Assembly Districts do not differ from the lists agreed upon and placed over by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon, except in a few troublesome instances. There has been quite a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the leaders for some time. The Custom-house faction secretly are opposed to Gov. Dix. They have not found him sufficiently pliable in the approval of schemes and jobs at Albany, and he certainly is not sound enough for them on the Third Term question. But all the strong Republican counties in the interior and western part of the State, not affected by the immense Custom-house patronage, are unanimously in favor of the reelection of Gov. Dix. The Custom-house rulers then seeing a "forlorn hope" in their opposition to Gov. Dix, have been energetically working and contriving for the past few months to recover their control of the State through the Lieutenant-Governorship.

With all their appliances, however, perfect harmony could not be secured. One branch declared for Senator Robertson for Governor and Gen. Batcheller for Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. Batcheller had been member of Assembly from Saratoga County in 1873 and 1874, and was the foremost man of the opposition to Speaker Husted. When Mr. Husted was elected Speaker, he appointed Gen. Batcheller Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, thereby making him at once the leader of the House. Gen. Batcheller has been quietly engaged in a very active canvass for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and singularly enough has been again opposing Mr. Husted. This time he has been more successful, and has driven Mr. Husted from the field. Mr. Husted reserves for himself the candidacy for the Assembly, with the prospect of being reelected Speaker, should there be a republican majority.

It has always been understood among the faithful that Senator Robertson would not oppose Gen. Dix in the Convention. So the other and stronger faction of the Custom-house have been plotting and figuring in every direction, feeling their way at first very cautiously, to get the present Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. John C. Robinson, out of the way, with a new combination not easily to be broken. On a show of hands they have announced Gen. Dix for Governor and the Hon. A. B. Cornell for Lieutenant-Governor. The "little joker," underneath will not then appear until after the first of January next, when it is said that the name of Gov. Dix will be brought forward for election to the United States Senate, thus making Mr. Cornell Governor, and Senator Robertson (to be President *pro tempore* of the Senate) Lieutenant-Governor, and putting the State in the hands of the Custom House. At the last meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at Bleeker Building a few days ago, Gen. Arthur, the Collector of the Port, the great symbol of Federal patronage in this district, appeared in the midst of his followers. Hugh Gardner presided. The Committee had committed themselves to Gov. Dix, and resolutions were offered in favor of Lieut.-Gov. Robinson. This was not in accordance with the plan of the Custom-house wing. On motion of Gen. Arthur, the whole question was reconsidered, and the emphatic endorsement of Dix and Robinson by the New-York delegation was prevented.

The Liberals this year are a thorn in the side of the Administration party. The State Senate stands 18 Republicans to 14 Democrats. But the 18 are not all in the traces. With a close Assembly and the doubtful Senators, the Liberals may hold the balance of power. It is with this outlook that the Republicans will assemble in their Conventions next Wednesday.

THE LOCAL DELEGATION.

Primary elections were held last night in the various Assembly Districts throughout the city for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican Convention at Utica. The elections in the new wards must be held to-night. The following are the delegates and alternates:

I. Delegates—George H. Sharpe, Charles V. Lewis. Alternates—Col. Michael J. Barry, John H. Robinson.

II. Delegates—Morris Edinoff, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—David Smith, John H. Robinson.

III. Delegates—Alexander W. Harvey, Joel B. Ehrlich. Alternates—Thomas F. Geary, James Fleming.

IV. Delegates—John J. Sullivan, David H. Smith. Alternates—George W. West, Nathaniel H. Hall.

V. Delegates—Richard Yeaman, Edwin H. Lawrence, William C. Hanna. Alternates—John J. Sullivan, Robert H. Jones, Jacob Becker.

VI. Delegates—Edwards Ferguson, Horace M. Rogers. Alternates—James Kilgus, Michael Smith.

VII. Delegates—John D. Lawson, Geo. P. H. Jones, Wm. Terbusch. Alternates—Volney King, Fred. J. Smith, John H. Robinson.

VIII. Delegates—Abraham Anderson, Solon B. Smith, John L. Lanier. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

IX. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

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XXXVI. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

XXXVII. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

XXXVIII. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

XXXIX. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

XL. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

XLI. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

XLII. Delegates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Bantz, John C. Merer.

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